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ANNEX

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The

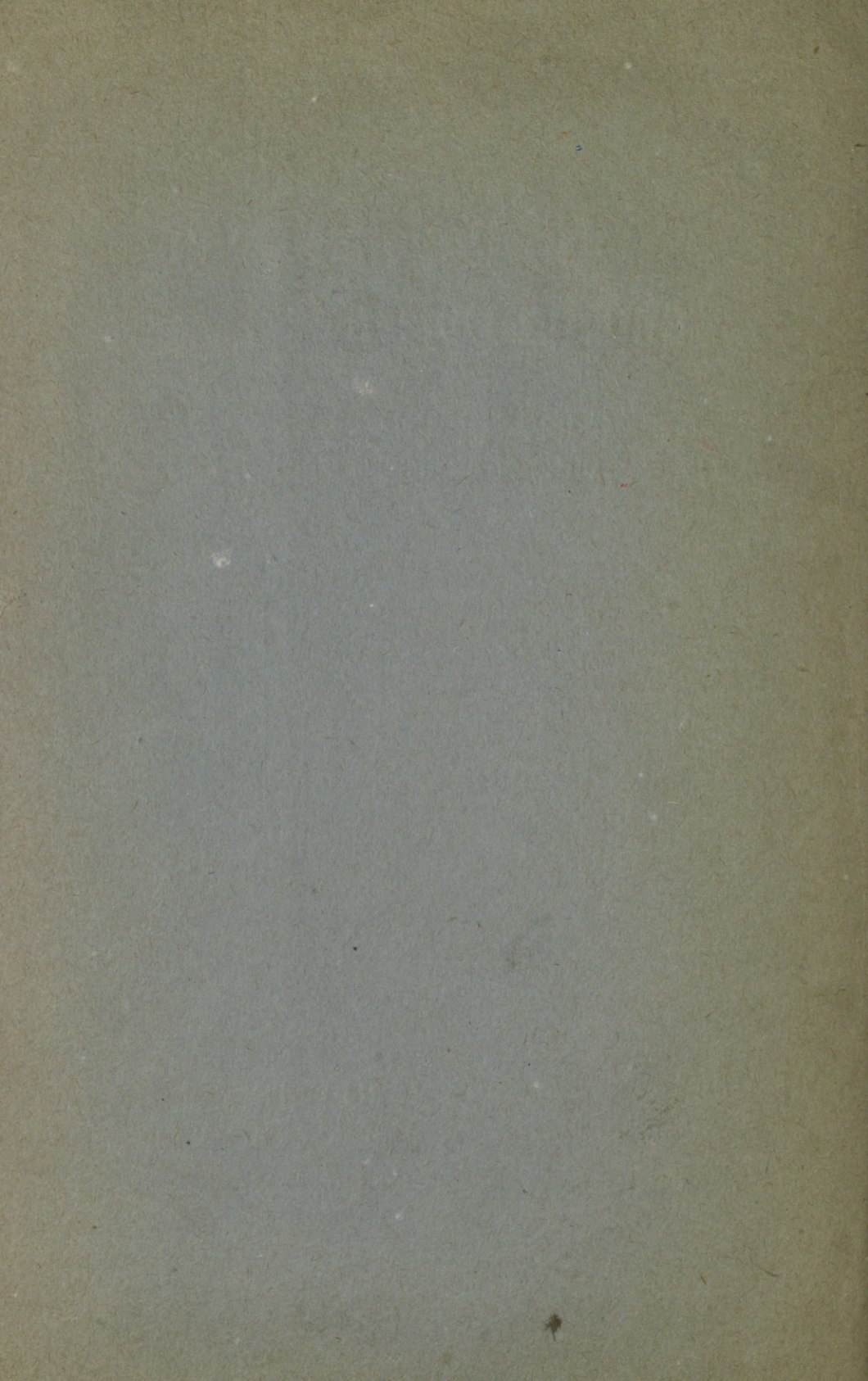
# Jewish National Fund and its Object.

Translated from the German, and published by  
the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund.



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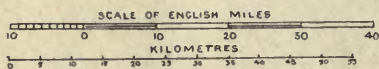
Issued by the  
English Zionist Federation,  
London, 1908.





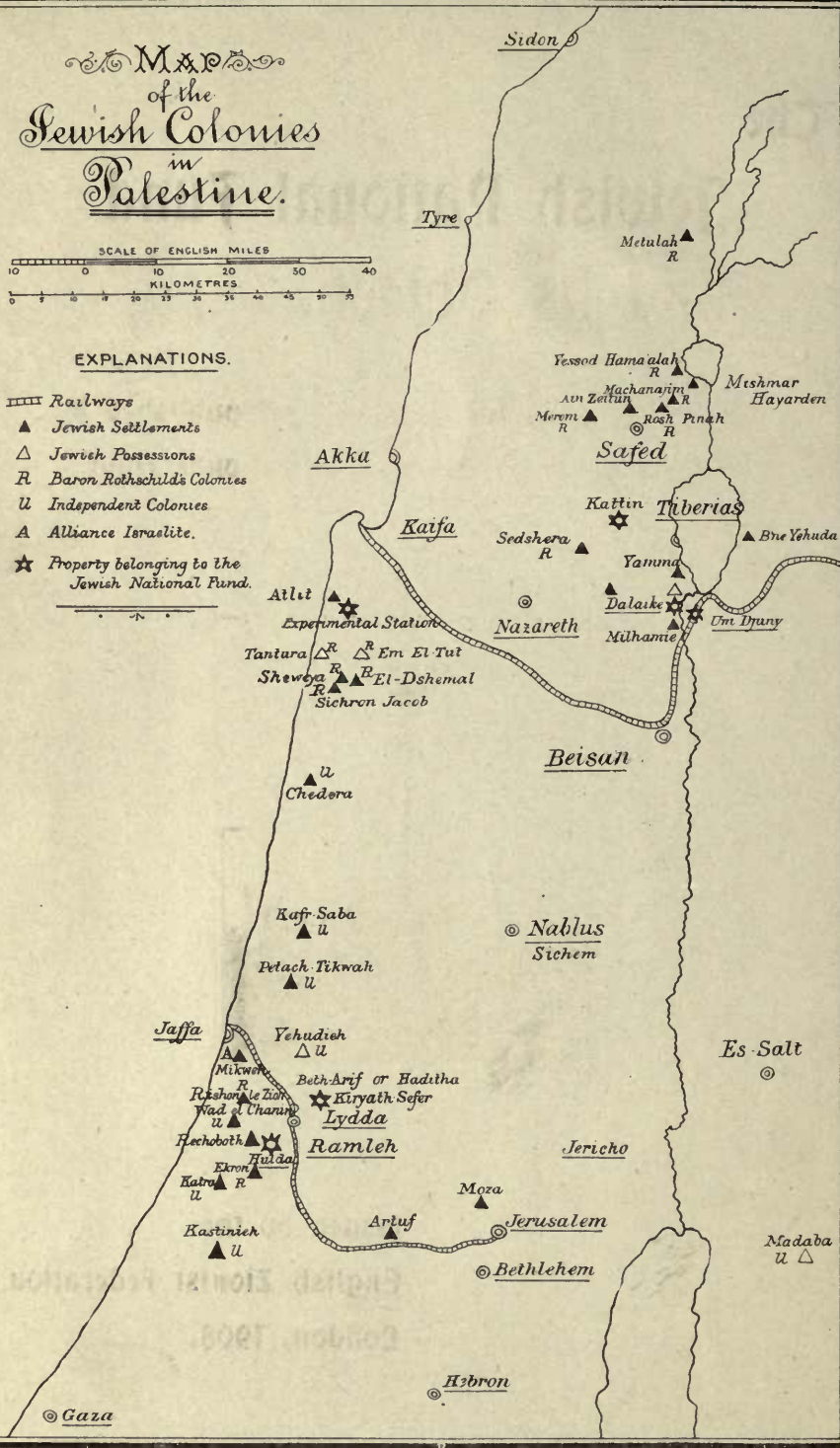


# Map of the Jewish Colonies in Palestine.



## EXPLANATIONS.

- ==== Railways
- ▲ Jewish Settlements
- △ Jewish Possessions
- R Baron Rothschild's Colonies
- U Independent Colonies
- A Alliance Israelite.
- ★ Property belonging to the Jewish National Fund.



The

# Jewish National Fund and its Object.

Translated from the German, and published by  
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Issued by the  
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London, 1908.





## The Jewish National Fund and its Objects.

It would appear to the casual observer that the Jewish National Fund is a purely financial institution—its functions, as it seems, merely to collect and invest money: its interests purely material. Material those interests certainly are; but the purpose which they are intended to serve raises them to a higher plane. The fund is not created by alms from the charitable, nor is the capital to be used to bring profits to enterprising individuals. It is not intended to finance more or less ambitious schemes of philanthropy. The money which has poured and will continue to pour into its coffers is to subserve the purest and noblest of ends. It is to be the means of **acquiring land in Palestine and of establishing an agricultural population in the ancestral home of the Jewish people.** It is to assist in the foundation of a new community of free Jews engaged in active and peaceable industry in the land of their fathers.

**The National Fund is to work for the honour and advancement of the Jewish people.** For this reason it was decided from the outset that **the Fund itself and all land thereby acquired should remain for all time the Nation's property**, and that the Nation itself, inasmuch as the Fund is made up of the people's contributions, should always control the management and application of the Fund. Every Jew should feel it an honourable duty and a source of pride to contribute to such an enterprise. How great, how glorious the future it promises, if, after eighteen hundred years of bitter persecution, of a struggle for existence, maintained with incredible fortitude in the face of every kind of cruelty and oppression, we were to see even thus late the Jewish standard raised over our ancestral soil, in the sight of all the world; if men and women emancipated from the ignominy and horror of the Ghetto were once more to set their hands to the plough and till the land of their forefathers, freed at last from the thralldom of Western Europe that has sought to rob them of every gleam of light and every breath of air. **In our ancient land there are already flourishing Jewish settlements.** Ardent and patriotic devotion has caused the land, barren for centuries, to yield rich harvests. We look with pride and joy on the first pioneers, who have reclaimed the sacred soil for Jewish industry and Jewish labour. We rejoice that Heaven has blessed the work of their hands, and the success of their perseverance and their skill is recognised in every land by Jew and Gentile alike.

But these pioneers and their settlements are only a beginning, and a small beginning. They have proved that Jews are fitted for agricultural pursuits: that Palestine is not the arid unproductive soil which it is often held to be, but a land ripe for development and rich in promise. **It is therefore incumbent on the Jews of every country to follow up worthily these beginnings.**

Zionism shows the way, and this wide and ever-spreading movement now embraces many thousands of Jews.

It was in the year 1897 that the first Basle Congress, convened by our leader of undying memory, Theodore Herzl, defined the programme of our Movement in these words:—**“The aim of Zionism is to obtain for the Jewish people a legally secured and publicly recognised home in Palestine.”** Since that time much has been done to bring the Jews nearer their goal. Negotiations with the Governments concerned have shown that Zionism can count upon the benevolent support of the European Powers. But it is not upon external encouragement that Zionism chiefly relies. It relies on the principle, that whatever the Jewish people wish to achieve they must achieve for themselves, by the exertion of their own whole strength.

Despite the fact that to many Zionists any contribution—even the smallest—means a great sacrifice, two institutions, which form the material basis and the financial support of the fabric of Zionism, have been successfully established by the combined effort of the various Societies. These institutions are:—

(1) **The Jewish Colonial Trust Ltd.**

(2) **The Jewish National Fund Ltd.**

### **THE JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST.**

The Jewish Colonial Trust is primarily intended to serve as the financial instrument of the Movement, in negotiations directed towards the acquisition of land for Jewish colonists with full legal security. Since its foundation the Trust has maintained a steady development, and it has established agencies in several places in the Holy Land. The most important of these is the Anglo-Palestine Company at Jaffa, the chief aim of which is to facilitate business transactions by Jews and to promote the spirit of industrial enterprise in Palestine. The Anglo-Palestine Company tends more and



more to become the central institution of the Palestinian Jews and to advance the moral as well as the material influence of the Trust, which will eventually be the means for the establishment of solid economic conditions in our ancestral land.

In conjunction with a number of similar though smaller enterprises, all of which endeavour to develop the import and export trade of Palestine, the Anglo-Palestine Co. in Jaffa, with its branches at Jerusalem, Hebron, Beyrut, Haifa, &c., aims at the promotion of practical undertakings of a wider scope. For the scientific side of the work it will rely on the investigations of a special Zionist commission—the Palestine Commission—under the direction of Professor Otto Warburg, which is to lay a solid basis for future colonisation on a larger scale.

### THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.

The second of the two Financial Institutions of Zionism, "The Jewish National Fund," is the subject of the present pamphlet. Its fundamental aim has already been stated. It is the acquisition of land in Palestine and Syria which shall be the property of the Jewish people. A Jewish agricultural population is the first necessity. But that is not all. A peasantry firmly established on the soil thus acquired is to be the basis on which other forms of productive industries may be developed by the free play of Jewish labour, and the Fund will thereby indirectly bring about a fruitful and far-reaching economic development of even greater importance than the direct results at which it aims. The acquisition of land will create openings for the most varied occupations, amongst which intellectual and educational work will play a not inconsiderable part.

The formation of a new Jewish Community, of a mart for import and export, of a new intellectual and National centre, will provide occupation for a large number of trained men of science, engineers, agricultural experts, teachers, physicians, and so forth. To realize the immense value of openings of this sort and under such conditions we have only to consider for a moment the extent to which the talents of Jews, especially of those who pass through the Universities, are at the present day robbed of all opportunity of further development by every kind of civil and social disability. When, through the efforts of the Jewish National Fund, tract shall have been added to tract, and colony to colony, when gradually the ancient home of the Jews shall have been re-opened to them, the world will realize with amazement how from small beginnings and by unaided effort a proud edifice has been erected; how by the

co-operation of hundreds and thousands of humble contributors the Fund has been able to promote a great work, the regeneration of a people, which for so many centuries was unable to set foot on any soil that it could call its own.

The principle on which the Fund rests is, that every Jew, who has still the welfare of Judaism at heart, shall contribute to the Fund as much and as often as he can afford, so that in course of time it may become a great and permanent source of strength for the liberation of the Jewish people from its material and moral distress. No one, whether he be among the richest or among the poorest of the community, is to be excluded from contributing, nor on the other hand should any one exclude himself. Wherever Jews live, the cause of the Jewish National Fund should come to be recognised as the cause of the Jewish People, and it should therefore become a matter of course with every member of our people to lend it active and eager support. High and low, old and young, should realize that an opportunity is offered of which they are bound to avail themselves to the full, and should help on this great Jewish work. The name and objects of the Fund should be familiar to every Jew: to contribute should become a habit, and a duty to be performed with joyful alacrity.

Such was the conception of the National Fund formed by the late Professor Schapira of Heidelberg, submitted by him to the first Zionist Congress (1897), and adopted later at the fifth Congress (1901). It was to be a means of subserving the highest aims in Judaism, an enterprise that all Jews, Zionists and non-Zionists alike, provided they desire a great and prosperous future for our people, should consider themselves bound to support.

### **COLLECTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL FUND.**

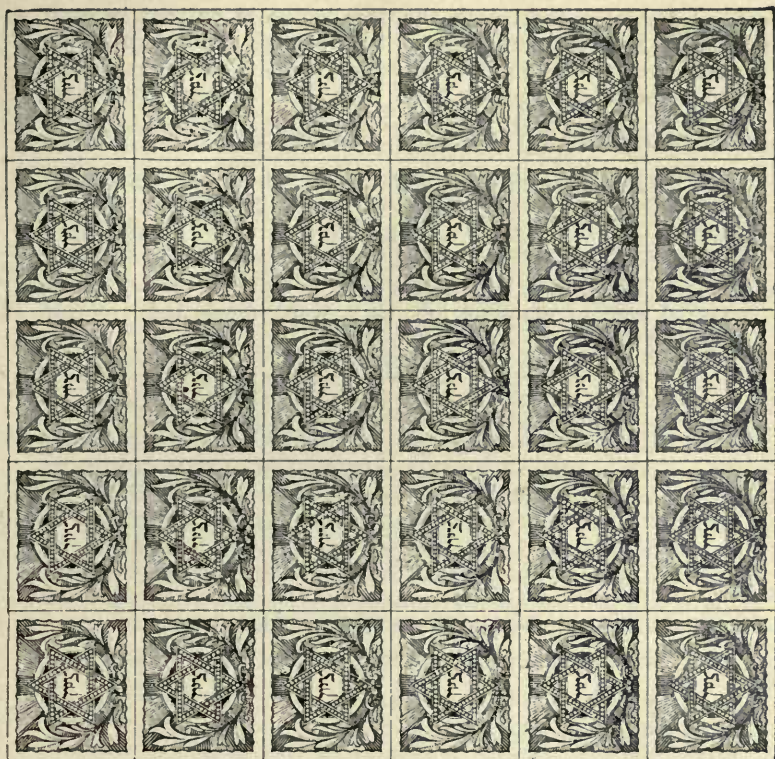
Collections for the National Fund are based on the principle that at every suitable opportunity contributions should be secured, whether in the form of subscriptions or of spontaneous offerings. The present organisers of the Fund, recognising that the greater part of its income is derived from very small amounts, and desiring to facilitate the collection of these, have made special arrangements, which are now set forth in detail.

### **THE NATIONAL FUND STAMPS.**

The unit of these small contributions to the Fund is the National Fund Stamp. The value of the stamp has been



|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>021</b> | Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>021</b> |
| Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>022</b> | Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>022</b> |
| Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>023</b> | Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>023</b> |
| Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>024</b> | Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>024</b> |
| Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>025</b> | Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>025</b> |
| Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>026</b> | Series Ed I<br>Nr. <b>026</b> |





fixed to correspond with the smallest coin current in each country. The stamps bear in the centre a decorative representation of the Shield of David, every line being water-marked, bearing the inscription

קן קימת לישראל ✡ J. N. F. ✡ קן קימת לישראל

Each sheet contains 300 stamps, ten in each horizontal row and thirty in each vertical row. To the left side of each sheet coupons are attached, giving the distinguishing mark of the series and number of the rows. One hundred of such sheets are bound together to form a book. Each vertical row of coupons has as a water-mark the Hebrew sentence :—

אם אשכחך ירושלים - תשכח ימיני :

The general design and colour of the stamps do not vary. As a means of differentiating and of calculating the respective values of the stamps in different countries with ease and certainty, the following device has been adopted. In every country the stamp corresponds in value to that of the smallest coin in current use in that country; and different marks are printed on the coupons of the series intended for use in each country. They are easily distinguished.

The marks for the various countries are as follows :—

| Country.                           | Mark. | Value of Stamp. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| United States of America           | A I   | 1 Cent.         |
| Austria-Hungary                    | OU I  | 2 Heller.       |
| Bulgaria                           | B I   | 5 Centimes.     |
| Denmark                            | Dk I  | 2 Ore.          |
| Egypt                              | Eg I  | 5 Centimes.     |
| France, Belgium and<br>Switzerland | F I   | 5 Centimes.     |
| Great Britain and Colonies         | Ed I  | 1 Half-penny.   |
| Germany                            | Dd I  | 5 Pfennig.      |
| Greece                             | G I   | 5 Centimes.     |
| Holland                            | H I   | 2 Cents.        |
| Italy                              | J I   | 5 Centisimi.    |
| Roumania                           | Rn I  | 5 Bani          |
| Russia                             | Rd I  | 1 Kopeck        |
| Servia                             | Sr I  | 5 Centimes.     |
| South America                      | SA I  | 5 Centimes.     |
| Spain                              | S I   | 5 Centimes.     |
| Sweden and Norway                  | SN I  | 2 Öre.          |
| Turkey                             | T I   | 8 Para          |

The figure I following the initial of each Country denotes the first series for that country.

In order to ensure an efficient control over the issue of stamps, the coupons bear, as already stated, consecutive numbers. For the sake of convenience, numbers with more than eight figures are not used. Thus the numbers employed run from 1 to 99, 999, 999. When this series is exhausted in any particular country a fresh series is issued, bearing the same lettering, but, with II instead of I; *e.g.* Rd II or Ed II, etc. In this second series the lines of stamps are, as before, numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc. The water-marked paper, specially manufactured for these stamps, the method of printing, the stereotype plates and the control of the central authorities and federated centres, make the possibility of imitation very remote, and, in addition to these precautions, the design contains certain marks known only to the Supreme Council.

These stamps are intended to be used for correspondence, documents and the like, or as substitutes for congratulatory telegrams, for bouquets, wreaths, and so forth. In addition to these, National Fund Stamps of higher values are to be issued shortly, viz:—one krone, 40 kopecks, one franc, one mark, one shilling, and similarly for other currencies. These will be printed in different colours.

### COLLECTION BOXES.

*(See design, Page 11).*

A further means of collecting small amounts is the collection-box. These boxes are supplied by the Central Office, on demand, to the various federated Centres, which in turn supply them to individual collectors. The boxes are intended to be used primarily in the home, in order that a self-denying zeal for our cause may be aroused in and fostered among the members of the family, more especially in the children. But it is also desirable that they should be displayed in every place frequented by Jews in considerable numbers, for example, in Synagogues, Jewish business houses, workshops, restaurants, libraries, clubs, and the like. Needless to add, they can also be used for special collections on special occasions. They are to be opened periodically in the presence of officials, and the amount of their contents is to be remitted to Headquarters.

### TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION.

Telegram Forms with artistically executed borders (see design, page 10) can be obtained for the purpose of transmitting congratulatory and other messages. Their price is the ordinary minimum telegram charge, sixpence each, but they are sent as letters, and the difference between the postage rate



and telegram rate goes to the benefit of the Fund. These forms can be sent also in lieu of similar social amenities and attentions, and in this way a substantial sum should be added to the income of the Fund.

Design of Blank Form of Telegram for England and the Colonies.

The form is a rectangular card with a decorative border. At the top center is a Star of David (Magen David) with a menorah inside it, flanked by olive branches. Below this, the word "TELEGRAM" is printed in a decorative frame. To the left of the frame, the text "HANDLED IN ON" and "AT" are printed. To the right, the Hebrew text "נשלח ב" is printed. The central area of the card is a large rectangle with horizontal lines for writing the telegram message. On the left side of the card, there is an illustration of a man and a woman in a vineyard. On the right side, there is an illustration of a man and a woman in a vineyard. At the bottom left, there is a small Star of David and the text: "KINDLY ACCEPT THIS SINCERELY MEANT MESSAGE PER POST INSTEAD OF A TELEGRAM THE DIFFERENCE IN COST GOES TO THE BENEFIT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND". At the bottom right, there is a small Star of David and the Hebrew text: "אז יקבל מזה ברכה טובעת מקרב לב במקום טלגרמה חסכם השורה קרש לקרן הלאומית לישראל".

Design of Blank Form of Telegram for England and the Colonies.

## THE GOLDEN BOOK.

The Golden Book was instituted to render possible donations or subscriptions on a larger scale, which should have, at the same time, the character of commemorative offerings. The name of every individual or society contributing £10 and upwards to the Fund is inscribed in this memorial volume, called the "Golden Book of the National Fund," and every such contributor receives an artistic Diploma for his gift. Donors can, of course, have inscribed the name



of any person, society or institution they may select. Thus the Golden Book is, above all, the medium through which members of our race can mark their esteem for individuals and societies that have rendered good service to our Nation, whilst at the same time our great cause is promoted by



Form of Collecting Box.

their contributions to the Fund. Again, the prospect of being inscribed in the "Book" is of great assistance to Societies in stimulating the zeal of their members in collecting for the National Fund.

### COLLECTING SHEETS.

Collecting sheets are a further means of making collections on a larger scale. They are issued by the federated Centres, arranged on a definite plan, and are placed in the hands of trustworthy persons in order to secure adequate control. They are used for collections on special occasions, and it is the duty of the federated Centres to see that the amounts collected and handed in are duly published in the announce-

ments of the Fund. The system of collecting sheets is particularly recommended for house to house collections. It is a convenient method for collecting on festive occasions, at family rejoicings and the like, and has already proved of great service.

## THE VOLUNTARY TAX.

The principal source of the Fund's income can and should be the voluntary tax, which the Seventh Congress proclaimed as a paramount duty of every Zionist, in which, as experience has shown, even non-Zionists can be induced to share. The idea which underlies this mode of collection is, that the value of a contribution is enhanced, if it is prompted by a feeling of duty and expressed by a tax voluntarily and permanently levied upon oneself. Every individual therefore should devote to the Fund month by month a definite percentage of his income, and this has already proved a most satisfactory source of revenue. All who have the interests of the Fund at heart are earnestly recommended to pay special attention to this method of contribution, to adopt it and to induce their friends to do the same. The best means of organisation is to form, in connection with every society, small self-taxing groups of ten or more persons, who would regularly, say, every month, pay their contributions—under the head of self-taxation—to the appointed leader of the group. These groups should definitely fix the percentage of their contribution to the tax, and such percentage should be known to the leader of the group only. Thus, for instance, a group resolves to pay  $\frac{3}{10}$  per cent. of its income every month to the Fund: the duty of controlling and paying in that percentage rests solely with the leader of the group. Any individual not wishing his name to be known can have his voluntary tax published anonymously. There should, however, always be at least the possibility of control, even though only moral, through the leader of the group. If, by a further development of this system, our most active collectors could succeed in forming such groups within the circle of their relations and intimate friends, the Fund would be provided in the simplest possible way with a regular and substantial income, and obtain the prospect of a steady increase in its resources. It may be further pointed out that the principle of voluntary taxation would have an educational influence; and out of one such circle fresh collectors and organisers of new groups would grow up. For these various reasons the system is strongly recommended to the attention and activity both of individual collectors and of societies.

## BEQUESTS.

Testamentary bequests and legacies should also form one of the resources of the National Fund. Incessant and vigorous propaganda should induce wealthy Jews to include in their wills bequests to the Fund in proportion to their means; and the practice might be connected with the institution of the Golden Book, in which the name of every person who left to the Fund a bequest of £10 or upwards would be inscribed. The plan has already been put into practice. The first who mentioned the Fund in his will, bequeathing it the substantial sum of 10,000 francs, was Herr Solomon Sachs, of Dwinsk, who had always been in sympathy with our cause; and others have followed his example. In Zionist propaganda special stress should be laid on the value of this practice, with a view to making it universal among the wealthier members of our race.

## GIFTS OF OLIVE TREES.

Allied with the National Fund are the "Gifts of Olive Trees." Under this name collections are made with a view of olive trees planting in parts of the land acquired by the Fund in Palestine, so that the soil may be adapted to the ends for which the Jewish people endeavour to acquire it. The minimum amount requisite for the planting and cultivating of one olive tree is 6 shillings (7 kroner—6 marks—7½ francs—3 rouble). Every person contributing at least five times this amount, that is to say 30 shillings, will receive a beautifully illuminated certificate (reproduced on page 18). Gifts of Olive Trees are becoming more and more popular, and bid fair to be one of the main branches of the activity of the Fund.

## OTHER MEANS OF OBTAINING SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL FUND AND OF PROMOTING ITS INTERESTS.

There are many other sources from which smaller or larger sums can be obtained for the benefit of the Fund. A not inconsiderable amount can be realised from the **sale of old stamps**, collected and sold by the philatelic department, whilst the collection of various other articles has proved that in many minor ways bye-products may be turned to account in furthering the Fund's interests. A detailed treatment of the opportunities thus offered would lead us too far, but we may refer to the success of the National Fund Commission



for Germany, which from the collection of tinfoil and cigar remnants derives an income of nearly fifty pounds per annum. Even these minor methods we therefore recommend to the attention of our workers.

The following valuable suggestions (and further ones would be welcomed) have been made by various supporters of our cause.

A Zionist resident in Rossinie (Russia) proposes that school children (pupils of the Heder) who are members of families pledged to make weekly contributions to the National Fund, should collect this money in couples once a week. They would thus become accustomed at an early age to unselfish work on behalf of the Jewish nation and would perform the additional service of preventing subscribers from becoming dilatory in their payments.

From another quarter it is recommended that the respective National Fund Commissions should issue receipt cards for New Years' congratulations at a fixed price and arrange with the paper that the subscriber have the greeting inserted free of charge.

A doctor sympathising with the Movement urges members of his profession to encourage relatives and friends, who on the ground of their relationship claim to be exempted from paying fees for medical advice, to make an equivalent donation to the National Fund.

Efforts should be made to induce every Zionist Society, every Zionist Synagogue, every Jewish Institution, to secure the inscription of its name in the Golden Book by the payment of £10. In the event, however, of any Society not being in a position to subscribe £10 in a lump sum, the difficulty may be overcome by arranging for small and continuous collections until the full amount is made up.

Zionists should acquire the habit of affixing National Fund stamps to their correspondence with members of the Jewish Community.

The custom should be introduced that every bride and bridegroom in easy circumstances should contribute £10 to the Fund, so as to have their names inserted in the Golden Book as a memento of their wedding.

A Zionist makes the excellent proposal that all tickets of admission, programmes, cards, etc., in connection with Zionist functions, all invitations to Zionist meetings, all Zionist pamphlets, and so forth, should have National Fund stamps affixed.

  
**THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND**  
**GOLDEN BOOK DIPLOMA**

שם הנרשם







ENTERED

שם הנרשם

שם הנרשם

שם הנרשם



## LEGALISATION OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.

The establishment of a legally incontestable basis for the National Fund has occupied the attention of several Congresses and Commissions since the year 1900. At the Fourth Congress, Herr Johann Kremenezky (Vienna) submitted a scheme for the legalising of the Fund. It was decided that the Actions Committee should endeavour to lay before the next Congress a Constitution embodying this scheme. The Fifth Congress again gave its attention to the National Fund, and carried, against a considerable minority, a resolution adopting the scheme suggested by Herr Kremenezky, to appoint a commission for the drawing up of a Constitution. According to this scheme, a Fund inalienable from the Jewish nation, was to be created and applied exclusively to the purchase of land in Palestine and Syria. The first Commission of the National Fund, presided over by Dr. Farbstein (Zürich), came to the conclusion that this scheme needed extending, if a Constitution of real value was to be created. Accordingly it was proposed at the second Annual Conference at Vienna (1902) that the administration as well as the leasing of the territories to be purchased should be included in the scope of the objects of the National Fund. Great difficulty was experienced in the choice of the country for the Headquarters of the Fund, upon which choice greatly depended the legal form of the Constitution. Dr. Farbstein proposed that a Swiss company should be formed in Switzerland; Dr. Bodenheimer (Cologne) recommended a German Institution, whilst Mr. Herbert Bentwich (London) proposed an English Trust.

The Sixth Congress declared for the extension of the scheme, which was to be launched in England in the form of an English Company with headquarters in England. After the death of Dr. Herzl, Dr. O. Kokesch (Vienna) and Dr. Bodenheimer were entrusted with the task of legalising the Fund and these gentlemen treated with the authorities in London concerning the legal Constitution of the Fund. The Constitution having been settled, the proposal of Mr. Bentwich for the creation of a Trust was repeatedly considered. After exhaustive examination of the proposal of Mr. Bentwich and thorough consideration of the new Constitution recommended by the National Fund Commission appointed by the Smaller Actions Committee the proposal of Mr. Bentwich was rejected, and the Constitution in its present form adopted at the 3rd Annual Conference held at Cologne (1906).



The following gentlemen were elected the first members of the board of directors:—

DR. M. J. BODENHEIMER, COLOGNE.

DR. ARTHUR HANTKE, BERLIN.

MR. LEOPOLD KESSLER, LONDON.

MR. JOHANN KREMENTZKY, VIENNA.

MR. SIMON ROSENBAUM, MINSK.

The Controlling Committee (which in this Association occupies the position of the Council and consists of members of the Small Actions Committee) appointed in accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. David Wolffsohn and Professor Dr. O. Warburg as Governors of the Association. On the Board of Directors being constituted, Dr. M. J. Bodenheimer (Cologne) was elected Chairman.

According to its Memorandum, the "Juedischer Nationalfonds, Limited," is an Association limited by Guarantee and not having a Capital divided into Shares and its registered office is situate in England. The Association is organised in a most simple manner. The holders of founders' shares in the Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., are the sole members of the Association, who elect a Committee, called the Board of Directors. The Board is subject to the control of the Smaller Actions Committee (in this Association called the Controlling Committee). This Committee have the right of vetoing the decisions of the Board of Directors. The National Fund was established in accordance with resolutions passed at the 6th Zionist Congress. It forms a completely independent body with the rights of a legal entity, which is entitled and obliged to establish an administration of its own. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the National Fund were published in an abridged form in No. 31 and succeeding issues of the "Welt" for 1907.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles in English or German can be obtained from the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund, price 1 shilling (1 mark), per copy. Copies of the abridged version can be obtained at 2½d. (20 pfennig) per copy. The head office of the National Fund was, on June 1st, 1907, transferred by the first Board of Directors from Vienna to Cologne.

#### **ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND. MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF THE STAMPS.**

Under the supervision of the Directors of the National Fund water-marked paper is prepared, and sheets of printed stamps are bound in booklets of 100 sheets, each sealed and numbered on a prescribed system. The booklets are consigned to the charge of the Jewish Colonial Trust (The

# OLIVE TREE GIFT

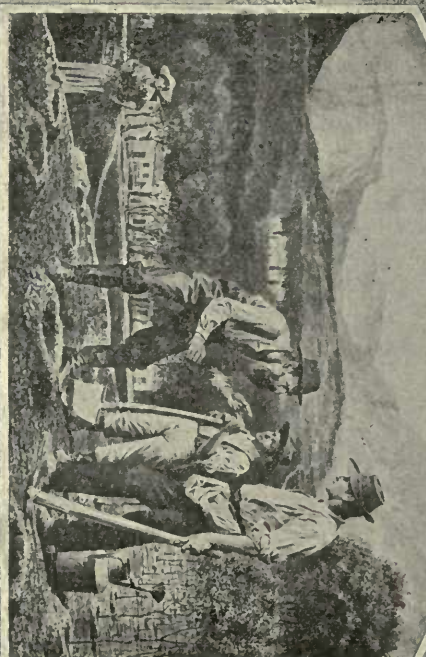


# תרומה לעצי-זהבים

ה'ק"ל

THE  
OLIVE TREE  
GIFT  
HELPS THE  
REAFForestING  
OF PALESTINE

THE JEWISH  
NATIONAL FUND



תעודת  
התרומה היא  
גמלת  
בארץ ישראל  
יערות  
עצי-זהב  
קודם קניית  
לישראל

OLIVE TREE

עצי זהב

Olive Tree Diploma.



Jüdische Colonial Bank, London). It is debited by the directors with an amount equal to the total value of the stamp books issued. The Jewish Colonial Trust or any of its branches is empowered to sell stamps to the Commissioners against **cash on delivery**. The arrangement and control of the sale is very simple. Each sheet of stamps is furnished with two identical coupons, giving the series and in consecutive order the numbers of the rows of stamps. In selling stamps the official of the chief depot tears off from the pages or from single rows of stamps **one** of the coupons, whilst the **second** identical coupon is left in the book. Thus, the purchaser of a number of pages or rows of stamps obtains a coupon to each row, and can therefore re-sell one or more rows to other distributors.

**In this latter case, however, each coupon must remain attached to its row, for without the coupon the stamps become valueless for sale purposes.** By means of of this system every person purchasing a row of 10 stamps can become an active vendor and of valuable aid to the National Fund.

When any sum is contributed to the Fund, the collector hands to the subscriber the equivalent in stamps, as a receipt for the contribution, tearing off from right to left the proper number of stamps. **Stamps when once torn from the coupon are no longer valid as receipts.** They have served their purpose, and from the moment when they are torn from the book both they and the coupons torn off with them become worthless. **To guard against abuses, we strongly urge that all stamps bought, or presented as receipts, be at once cancelled.**

The Fund itself defrays the cost of making the stamp books, the necessary incidental expenses, postages, etc. All other labour involved are honorary and performed without any remuneration.

## CONTROL.

As the Head depot can only issue stamps for cash, the control is very easy. The books of stamps made under the supervision of the directors are entered in a ledger according to series and to the numbers attached to the first and last rows, and are then handed to the Trust, which is immediately debited with an amount equal to the face value of the different sets of stamps, *e.g.*, 10 books, numbered from 1 to 10, series A1, the rows in each numbered consecutively 1 to 3,000, 3,001 to 6,000, etc., in all 30,000 rows or 300,000 stamps; or again 15 books numbered 1 to 15, series Ed 1, the rows numbered consecutively



from 1 to 3,000, from 3,001 to 6,000, etc., in all 45,000 rows or 450,000 stamps.

At each examination of accounts, only those numbers need be verified for each series, the last of which corresponds to the last row of stamps disposed of. They are then to be compared with the entries in the books and with the figure of the previous audit. This at once ensures the accuracy of the account, and shows clearly the position of the Fund in each country.

For the purpose of supervising the books and vouchers of the National Fund, auditors are appointed at the General Meeting, to which they must report the result of their examination.

### ADMINISTRATION.

The directors of the National Fund must from time to time determine the terms on which the **Bank**, as the depot of the Jewish National Fund, is to invest the capital of the Fund.

The Actions Committee of the Zionist Congress is empowered to decide finally whether the conditions justifying the National Fund to purchase land have been carried out. The decision on the purchase of land rests with the general meeting of the National Fund.

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## Conclusion.

In the foregoing pages we have endeavoured to set forth the character, aims and working of the Jewish National Fund. From these it will have been readily gathered how all-important it is to promote its interests. The propaganda must be so managed as to bring it into direct touch with every Jewish circle, however small. It must take advantage of every opening, whenever it presents itself, for the expansion of its activity, once the foundation is laid. The most accessible class, that of relatives and friends, should be the basis and starting point. Here the best service that can be rendered is, to teach as many as possible to grasp the idea of the Fund, its eminently moral and national significance. The young, in particular, must have the Fund explained to them in a manner suited to their various ages, so that they may come to regard as a joyful duty the collections they may themselves make from time to time on its behalf. By calling the attention of children to collection-boxes and by impressing upon them the importance of turning to account every opportunity that presents itself of serving the Fund at parties, social gatherings, and other functions, an army of eager workers is

trained up, not only for the Fund, but also by degrees for the great cause of Zionism in its wider aspects. Once sufficient interest has been aroused in the smaller circle of relatives and friends, and its members induced to become workers for the Fund either by making collections or—what is far more commendable—by giving voluntary contributions themselves, then a solid foundation is laid for further work.

By the appointment of a National Fund Commissioner in each Jewish centre—or a commission in the case of larger towns—to organize the various groups, their co-operation in making collections, contributions, and the like, may be greatly facilitated. The more active the communication of the groups with the central body and with one another, the more strength will they impart to the National Fund movement.

All possible provision is made to secure for all contributors the opportunity of seeing the entry of their contribution in the balance sheet and of examining the management and expenditure of the Fund. Their confidence in the Fund is thus increased, and at the same time they can compare the contributions from various quarters and estimate the position and development of the Fund.

Collectors and contributors alike should always remember that by their offerings they are performing a national function,—a function which among other nations devolves upon government institutions, or upon great public bodies. The Jewish nation as yet has no corporate existence: it seeks to establish a corporate existence by its own unaided efforts, and therefore now, at the very beginning of the great work, it is driven to rely for its activity and its resources on the ready and enthusiastic support of the masses, rather than on the fewer rich and influential individuals. Herein lies the solution of the Jewish question: herein also the significance of the National Fund. All who support the Fund must realize the fact that it has nothing to do with peddling philanthropy or the collection of meagre doles, **but that they are rendering noble assistance to a great cause, the regeneration of our oppressed brethren; that they are encouraging Jewish industry, advancing Jewish freedom, adding power and prestige to the Jewish name; that they are creating our future great help, which is to-day our great hope.**

We appeal to all Jews, therefore, who have at heart the welfare of the Jewish nation.

Support the Jewish National Fund: keep it in mind on all occasions; agitate incessantly for voluntary taxation.

Multiply the number of collectors.

Promote and disseminate among all Jews enthusiasm for the Fund and for all that it represents.

All information regarding the Jewish National Fund will be gladly given by the Head Office, 6, Karolingerring, Cologne, Germany, or by any of the following commissioners:—

- ARGENTINE :— VEREIN TIFERETH ZION, z. H. des Herra F. Bockstein, Buenos Aires, Calle Lavalle, 1236.
- BELGIUM :— OSKAR FISCHER, Rue Van Dyck 36-38, Antwerp.
- BULGARIA :— YOMTOV, Behmoran. Tatar Bazardjik.
- CANADA :— FEDERATION OF ZIONIST SOCIETIES OF CANADA, z. H. des Herrn Clarence J. de Sola, Montreal P. Box 344.
- CHINA & JAPAN :— SHANGHAI ZIONIST ASSOCIATION, 16, The Bund, Shanghai.
- GERMANY :— M. WOLLSTEINER, Charlottenburg, Sybelstr. 59.
- EGYPT :— BEN-ZION TARAGAN, Ras-El-Tin. SOCIETY SIONISTE, "Ahavath Zion," P.O. Box 1011, Cairo.
- UNITED KINGDOM :— NATIONAL FUND COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND, Chichester House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
- FRANCE :— S. ARONSTRAMM, 51, Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne Paris.
- ITALY :— DR. FELICE RAVENNA, Advocate, Ferrara.
- HOLLAND :— H. ARONOWITZ, 41 Ruyschstraat, Amsterdam.
- UNITED STATES :— ELIAS MARGOLIS, 204 E, Broadway, New York City.
- AUSTRIA :— VIENNA IX., Turkenstrasse. 9.
- CROATIA, SLAVONIA, BOSNIA :— CIJONISTICKO DRUSTVO "Theodor Herzl" Osiek 1, Jagerova ulica br. 3.
- HUNGARY :— NATIONALFONDSBUREAU, Budapest IV., Hajó-utca 10, Dr. L. Dömeny.
- PALESTINE :— ANGLO-PALESTINE COMPANY, Jaffa.
- ROUMANIA :— COMITETUL FEDERATIUNEI ZIONISTILOR DIN ROUMANIA, z. H. des Herrn M. H. Schein, Galatz.
- RUSSIA :— DR. E. W. TSCHLENOW, Moskau, Miasnitzkaja, Juschkow Per., Haus Rossia.
- SWITZERLAND :— DR. CAMILLE LEVY, Biel, Bahnhofstr. 18.
- SERVIA :— DR. D. ALKALAY, Advocate, Belgrad.
- SCANDINAVIA :— DR. LOUIS FRANKEL, Frianglen 4, Copenhagen 0.
- SOUTH AFRICA :— B. J. CHAIMOWITZ, P.O. Box, 18, Johannesburg.



## RESOLUTIONS OF THE 7th ZIONIST CONGRESS.

1. Every Federation shall establish a National Fund Bureau, the duty of which shall be to appoint in every locality, where Jews reside, National Fund agents or National Fund Commissions by whom the aims of the Fund shall be carried out.

2. Every Zionist Society shall set aside for the National Fund at least five per cent. of its income.

3. It is the duty of each Zionist to tax himself on behalf of the National Fund. Even the poorest shall, in the course of a year, devote to the National Fund at least one shilling, or the corresponding amount in other currencies.

4. All Jewish newspapers are requested to publish articles descriptive of the National Fund.

5. Zionist organisations shall see that Ministers and leaders of communities arrange National Fund collections at religious ceremonies.

6. It is the duty of every Zionist of means to remember National Fund in his will.



## APPENDIX.

### THE JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE.

The population of Palestine is about 700,000 (26 per square kilometer) including about 85,000 Jews, by far the greater number of whom have immigrated during the last 30 years. The Jews are divided into Sephardim (speaking Spanish and Arabic) and Aschkenazim (speaking Yiddish-German). The latter, who formed until recently a small percentage of the Jewish population of Palestine, have now on account of the heavy Jewish immigration during the last decade become a large majority. Among all Jews, there is noticeable a movement for the revival of the Hebrew language, which during the last ten years has once more become a living language. Many young Palestinian Jews are learning Hebrew, and the children use the language even at play.

Practically nothing is heard of any differences between the Jews and their Arab neighbours; in fact, since the larger immigration of Jews into the Turkish Empire (starting about 1,500 C.E.) they have never suffered persecution.

The total population and the number of Jews in those towns of Palestine and Syria which contain a considerable Jewish population is as follows:—

|           | Population. | Jews.  |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| Jerusalem | 75,000      | 50,000 |
| Jaffa     | 50,000      | 8,000  |
| Safed     | 15,000      | 10,000 |
| Haifa     | 20,000      | 2,000  |
| Tiberias  | 8,600       | 7,000  |
| Beirut    | 150,000     | 3,500  |
| Damascus  | 220,000     | 15,000 |
| Aleppo    | 250,000     | 12,000 |
| Eintab    | 43,000      | 3,000  |
| Killis    | 20,000      | 2,000  |
| Hebron    | 20,000      | 1,500  |

These data are culled from the Handbook on Palestine by Davis Trietsch, published by the Commission for the Exploration of Palestine, 1907.



## THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

The following are Jewish colonies now established in Palestine:—

|                  | <i>Founded.</i> | <i>Population.</i> |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>I. Judæa.</b> |                 |                    |
| Artuf            | 1896            | 75                 |
| Ekron            | 1884            | 274                |
| Mikweh Israel    | 1870            | 225                |
| Moza             | 1890            | 28                 |
| Kastinie         | 1888            | 123                |
| Katra            | 1882            | 119                |
| Petach-Tikwa     | 1878            | 1500               |
| Rechoboth        | 1890            | 280                |
| Rischon-Lezion   | 1882            | 800                |
| Wadi-el-Ganin    | 1882            | 174                |

### II. Samaria.

|                   |      |      |
|-------------------|------|------|
| Chedera           | 1891 | 153  |
| El-Dschemal       | 1889 | 116  |
| Zichron Jakob     | 1882 | 1000 |
| Tantura and Atlit |      | 100  |

### III. Galilee.

|                  |      |     |
|------------------|------|-----|
| Ain Seitun       | 1891 | 51  |
| Mahanayim        | 1899 | 100 |
| Metulah          | 1896 | 311 |
| Mishmar Hayarden | 1890 | 115 |
| Rosh Pinah       | 1882 | 796 |
| Sedjera          |      | 200 |
| Yessod Hamaalah  | 1883 | 246 |

### IV. Trans-Jordan.

|             |      |    |
|-------------|------|----|
| B'ne Jehuda | 1891 | 65 |
|-------------|------|----|

In the district of Tiberias (Galilee) the following new Colonies have also been founded during the last few years:—

|                  |        |     |
|------------------|--------|-----|
| Jamma and Bedjen | 1902-3 | 300 |
| Meshha           | 1902   | 200 |
| Milhamie         | 1902   | 150 |

The total population of the Jewish colonies in the year 1906 was estimated to be over 7,000 colonists and labourers.



